

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

OF THE


Freedmen's Memorial Monument



TO

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington City, April 14th, 1876.



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Washington City, April 14, 1876.

SAINT LOUIS:

Levison & Blythe, Printers, Stationers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 219 Olive Street!

1876.

CEREMONIES

*Attending the Inauguration of the Freedmen's Memorial
Monument to Abraham Lincoln, at Lincoln Park,
Washington City, April 14, 1876.*

[From Washington Republican, April 15, 1876.]

The eleventh anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln, was made a most fitting occasion for the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Lincoln statue, in Lincoln park. It had originally been intended by the committee having the matter in charge to unveil the statue—which is designed to commemorate the great act of Lincoln's life, the liberation of the slaves in the South—upon the anniversary of the day upon which the memorable proclamation was issued, but as that day falls on Sunday it was concluded to have the ceremony performed on the anniversary of another event in the history of liberty—sadder, but not less memorable. The arrangements for the exercises were complete, and the exercises which had been previously arranged were carried out without interruption or the slightest unpleasantness. It was evident at an early hour that preparations were being made for some unusual ceremony. The day having been declared a public holiday, every one was free to participate in the exercises or to witness the spectacle of a grateful race doing homage to a cherished name.

Long before the procession appeared upon the streets the sidewalks were lined with people, and the windows were crowded with spectators. The flags upon the Senate and House of Representatives, the public buildings, and many private buildings, were suspended at half-mast.

THE PROCESSION.

Nearly all of the colored organizations in the city took part in the parade, and the vicinity of Seventh and K streets, which was selected as the rendezvous, presented a very animated scene during the formation of

the line. After all had been assigned to their places, about noon, the command to march was given, and the procession moved. The column was preceded by a detachment of mounted police, under the command of Sergeant Redway, and moved in the following order:

Charles H. Marshall, chief marshal; Aaron Russell, right aid; Robert Hatton, left aid; John W. Freeman, chief of staff; Edward Allen, Samuel Martin, Isaac Davenport, Thos. H. Smith, B. A. Freeman, Jas. F. Jackson, Thos. W. Chase, Edward Brockenburgh, Robert Ward, Perry H. Carson, Henry C. Bolden, William H. Edinburgh, Dr. Tucker, Henson Davis, W. A. Lavalette, Isaac Shiner, James H. Hill, James A. Green, William H. Simpson, St. Clair Burley, John D. Wallace, Edward Morris and Lloyd Brooks, staff officers.

First battalion colored troops, commanded by Major C. B. Fisher (headed by the Philharmonic band, of Georgetown, Prof. King, leader); Company A, Captain Poland; Company B, Captain Marshall, and Company C, Captain Graham.

Next followed the Knights Templar, making an attractive appearance. Rising Sun Commandery, K. T., of Baltimore, headed by the Monumental band, A. Moseley, E. commander; J. S. Brown, generalissimo; E. E. Auguster, captain general. Excelsior Cornet band, of Baltimore. St. John's Commandery, No. 2, of the same city, S. W. Chase, E. commander; E. Carty, generalissimo; H. Wadde, captain general. Emanuel Commandery, No. 3, K. T., also of Baltimore, I. M. Waddey, eminent commander.

The Knights of St. Augustine came next. There are two organizations. Knights of St. Augustine (original), No. 1, S. Burns, captain general; B. H. Waters, marshal; James Gant and A. Fletcher, aids, headed by the Beethoven band.

Knights of St. Augustine, No. 2, W. W. Smith, commander; John Eglin, captain general; John Mitchell, deputy, headed by the National band. They had in line a fine banner; on the front a painting of the saint.

Carriages containing Prof. Langston, Hon. F. Douglass, Mr. W. E. Matthews and others.

Next came the South Washington band and Sons of Purity, Sons of Levi, Good Samaritans, Young Men's (Island) Benevolent Association, Sons of Zion, Sons of St. John, Labor League, carrying a large United States flag; Pioneer Corps, of Alexandria, uniformed in black pants and blue shirts, and headed by a drum corps.

The route was along K street to Seventeenth, to Pennsylvania avenue

through the grounds of the Executive Mansion; along Pennsylvania avenue to First street west, to C street north, to First street east, to East Capitol street, to the park.

THE CHIMES.

During the march of the procession Prof. Widdows, of the Metropolitan M. E. Church chimes, played on the bells national airs of different countries, "Funeral Changes," in E minor; "Funeral March," in A minor; Scotch melody, "A Man's a Man for a' That," "Hold the Fort," "Mary Blaine," "Uncle Ned," &c.

AT THE PARK.

Long before the procession reached the park the people began to gather there, having come by a more direct route than the column. The statue was draped and entirely concealed in flags, and considerable curiosity to see the forms under the bunting was manifested. In front of the statue a large stand had been erected for the reception of the speakers and the guests invited by the committee.

After the procession arrived upon the grounds the stand was soon filled with guests. Immediately behind the speaker's stand were seated President Grant, Senator Ferry, the members of the Cabinet and the Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators Morton, Boutwell, Spencer, Sherman, Bruce and others of the Senate; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Conant, Hons. S. S. Cox, N. P. Banks and other members of the House; the Japanese Minister, Seargent-at-Arms French, Dr. C. C. Cox, Hon. W. B. Snell, Dr. J. B. Blake, the distinguished gentlemen who were to take part in the exercises, and many other distinguished personages.

The Marine band, stationed at the right of the stand, opened the exercises by playing "Hail Columbia."

Professor John M. Langston, Chairman of the National Committee of arrangements, presided.

Bishop John M. Brown of the African M. E. Church offered a devout prayer, during the utterance of which a solemn and reverent silence was maintained throughout the vast throng.

Hon. J. Henri Burch, of Louisiana, read the proclamation of emancipation, which was received with as much enthusiasm as if it had just been issued, and at the conclusion the Marseillaise hymn was played.

THE PRESENTATION OF THE MONUMENT.

Prof. Langston then introduced Mr. James E. Yeatman, president of the Western Sanitary Commission.

Mr. Yeatman said: The Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, of St. Louis, to whom had been assigned the presentation of the monument for the acceptance and approval of those who had contributed the funds for its erection, and to give a short historical account of the same, has been prevented from doing so, and it has only been within the last few hours that I received notice that he could not be present, and that I was requested to take his place, which I am but poorly qualified to do. Asking your kind and considerate indulgence, I shall proceed to do so, as the representative and president of the Western Sanitary Commission, to whom was intrusted the contributions of freedmen, and the expenditure of the same for the erection of the freedmen's memorial at the national capital.

It is perhaps proper that I should tell you how it was that a sanitary commission came to be intrusted with this work. This commission, composed of Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, George Partridge, Carlos S. Greeley, Dr. J. B. Johnson and James E. Yeatman, well known Union citizens of St. Louis, were appointed by General John C. Fremont, and afterwards ratified by Secretary Stanton. Their duties principally were to look after the sick, fit up and furnish hospitals, provide competent nurses, &c. But as the war progressed their duties were greatly enlarged. The care of the families and orphans of soldiers, Union refugees, the freedmen; in short, all the humanities growing out of the war came under their charge. For these purposes large sums of money, clothing, &c., were contributed and sent to them, and I can say honestly and judiciously expended. Their total receipts amounted to over four and a quarter millions. The whole of which was the spontaneous gift of individuals in all parts of the country, from San Francisco to Maine, and without the aid of a single organized auxiliary association.

And finally, after the war was closed; after the lamented, honored and loved Lincoln had been so foully assassinated in this city, five dollars was sent to us—the contribution of Charlotte Scott, a poor slave woman, who, on hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln, went in great distress to her mistress—that had been, for she was then free—and said to her: “The colored people have lost their best friend on earth! Mr. Lincoln was our best friend, and I will give five dollars of my wages towards erecting a monument to his memory.” This money; this five dollars; this grain of mustard seed, contributed by Charlotte

Scott in gratitude to her deliverer, was sent to us by her former master, Mr. Wm. P. Rucker, through the hands of General T. C. H. Smith, then in command of the military post of St. Louis, having received it from Mr. Rucker, who was a Union refugee, from Virginia, having sought safety for himself and family in Marietta, Ohio, taking along with him Charlotte Scott, and perhaps others belonging to him. It was this five dollars that was the foundation of this beautiful and appropriate memorial which we now see before us. General Smith addressed a letter to me, conveying it, which was as follows:

ST. LOUIS, April, 26, 1864.

James E. Yeatman, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: A poor negro woman of Marietta, Ohio, one of those made free by President Lincoln's proclamation, proposes that a monument to their dead friend be erected by the colored people of the United States. She has handed to a person in Marietta five dollars as her contribution for the purpose. Such a monument would have a history more grand and touching than any of which we have account. Would it not be well to take up this suggestion and make it known to the freedmen?

Yours truly,

T. C. H. SMITH.

In compliance with General Smith's suggestion I published his letter, with a card, stating that any desiring to contribute to a fund for such a purpose, that the Western Sanitary Commission would receive the same and see that it was judiciously appropriated as intended. In response to this communication liberal contributions were received from colored soldiers under the command of General J. W. Davidson, headquarters at Natchez, Miss., amounting in all to \$12,150. This was subsequently increased from other sources to \$16,242.

From the liberal contributions made in the first instance, we were led to believe that a very much larger sum would have been donated. But, as our determination was to have a free will offering without solicitation we determined to rest with what was voluntarily contributed. This prevented the execution of a design made and submitted by Harriet Hosmer, one of America's most renowned sculptors. The design was one of great beauty and merit, and could it have been executed, it would have been one of the grandest and most beautiful monumental works of art ever erected in this or any other country. I mention this now as the design and its adoption by the commission was gener-

ally known, and some explanation for its non-execution may be deemed necessary. It was published in the London *Art Journal* and other journals in this and other countries. I trust yet that the gratitude of the freed people will prompt them to execute this grand design. I now proceed to give you the history of the Lincoln monument as adopted and executed.

One of the members of the Western Sanitary Commission, Rev. Wm. G. Eliot, being in Florence in the autumn of 1869, when visiting the studio of Mr. Thomas Ball saw the group subsequently adopted, and was so much pleased with it that he spoke strongly in its praise after returning to St. Louis. He had learned from Mr. Ball that the work was conceived and executed under the first influence of the news of Mr. Lincoln's assassination. No order for such a group had been received, but Mr. Ball felt sure that the time would come when there would be a demand for it, and, at any rate, he felt an inward demand to produce it. His aim was to present one single idea, representing the great work for the accomplishment of which Abraham Lincoln lived and died; and all accessory ideas are carefully excluded. Mr. Ball also determined not to part with it, except under such circumstances as to insure its just appreciation, not merely as a work of art but as a labor of love—a tribute to American patriotism.

For several years it has stood there in its place, greatly admired, but not finding the direction of its rightful destination. But, when the artist heard of the possible use to which it might be put as the memorial of freedom by the emancipated slaves themselves, he at once said that he should hold it with that view until the commission were prepared to take action, and that the price to be paid would be altogether a secondary consideration. When the description was given to the other members of the Western Sanitary Commission they sent for photographs, four of which, presenting the group at different points of view, were taken in Florence and forwarded to them. They at once decided to accept the design, and an order was given for its immediate execution in bronze, in accordance with the suggestions made by Mr. Ball. The original group was in Italian marble, and differs in some respects from the bronze group now to be inauguated. In the original the kneeling slave is represented as perfectly passive, receiving the boon of freedom from the hand of the great liberator. But the artist justly changed this, to bring the presentation nearer to the historical fact, by making the emancipated slave an agent in his own deliverance.

He is accordingly represented as exerting his own strength with strained muscles in breaking the chain which had bound him. A far greater degree of dignity and vigor, as well as of historical accuracy, is thus imparted. The original was also changed by introducing, instead of an ideal slave, the figure of a living man—the last slave ever taken up in Missouri under the fugitive slave law, and who was rescued from his captors (who had transcended their legal authority) under the orders of the Provost Marshal of St. Louis. His name was Archer Alexander, and his condition of servitude legally continued until the emancipation act became the law of the land. A photographic picture was sent to Mr. Ball, who has given both the face and manly bearing of the negro. The ideal group is thus converted into the literal truth of history without losing anything of its artistic conception or effect. The monument, in bronze, now inaugurated was cast at the Royal foundry, in Munich. An exact copy of the original group as first designed by Mr. Ball, has been executed by him in pure white Italian marble for the Western Sanitary Commission, and will be permanently placed, as “Freedom’s Memorial,” in some public building of St. Louis. Of the eminent sculptor, Thomas Ball, to whose genius and love of country the whole praise of the work is due, it is unnecessary to speak. His design was accepted, after three years diligent seeking, solely on its merits. But it is a source of congratulation to all lovers of the American Union that this monument, in memory of the people’s President and the freedmen’s best friend, is from the hand of one who not only stands in the foremost rank of living artists, but who is himself proud to be called an American citizen.

The amount paid Mr. Ball for the bronze group was \$17,000, every cent of which has been remitted to him. So you have a finished monument, all paid for. The Government appropriated \$3,000 for the foundation and pedestal upon which the bronze group stands, making the cost, in all, \$20,000. I have thus given you a brief history of the Freedmen’s Memorial Monument, and how and why the Western Sanitary Commission came to have anything to do with it. To them it has been a labor of love. In the execution of the work they have exercised their best judgment—done the best that could be done with the limited means they had to do it with. It remains with you and those who will follow to say how wisely or how well it has been done. Whatever of honor, whatever of glory belongs to this work, should be given to Charlotte Scott, the poor slave woman. Her offering of gratitude and love, like that of the widow’s mite, will be re-

membered in heaven when the gifts of those rich in this world's goods shall have passed away and been forgotten.

RECEIVING THE STATUE.

Professor Langston, when receiving the statue, said: "In behalf of our entire nation, in behalf especially of the donors of the fund with whose investment you and your associates of the 'Western Sanitary Commission' have been charged, I tender to you, sir, and through you to the commission, our sincere thanks for the prompt and wise performance of the trust and duty committed to your care. The finished and appropriate work of art presented by you we accept and dedicate through the ages in memory and honor of him who is to be forever known in the records of the world's history as the emancipator of the enslaved of our country. We unveil it to the gaze, the admiration of mankind.

"Fellow-citizens, according to the arrangement of the order of exercises of this occasion it had fallen to my lot to unveil this statue which we dedicate to-day; but we have with us the President of the United States, and it strikes me that it is altogether fit and proper to now ask him to take part in the exercises as far as to unveil this monument."

THE UNVEILING.

President Grant advanced to the front of the stand. A moment passed in the deepest silence, but when the President pulled the cord and the flags fell away, and the bronze figures were exposed to view, the people burst into spontaneous applause and exclamations of admiration. To the noisy manifestations of admiration were added the booming of cannon and the strains of the band, which struck up "Hail to the Chief."

THE MONUMENT.

The monument stands on a granite pedestal ten feet in height, for which an appropriation was made by the last Congress. The martyred President is standing beside a monolith, upon which is a bust of Washington in *bas relief*. In his right hand he holds the proclamation, while his left is stretched over a slave, upon whom his eyes are bent, who is just rising, and from whose limbs the shackles have just burst. The figure of the slave is that of a man worn by toil, with muscles hardened and rigid. He is represented as just rising from the earth, while his face is lighted with joy as he anticipates the full manhood of freedom. Upon the base of the monument is cut the word

"Emancipation." The figures are colossal, and the effect is grand. On the front, in bronze letters, the following inscription:

"FREEDOM'S MEMORIAL.

"In grateful memory of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, this monument was erected by the Western Sanitary Commission, of St. Louis, Mo., with funds contributed solely by emancipated citizens of the United States, declared free by his proclamation, January 1, A. D. 1863.

"The first contribution of five dollars was made by Charlotte Scott, a freed woman of Virginia, being her first earnings in freedom, and consecrated by her suggestion and request, on the day she heard of President Lincoln's death, to build a monument to his memory."

On the reverse:

"And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

LETTERS.

Professor Langston said that he had received a great many congratulatory communications. He read the two following:

LETTER FROM WM. STICKNEY.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1876.

Mr. John M. Langston, chairman, &c.:

SIR: A slight indisposition, which has kept me housed a few days past, prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your invitation to attend the inauguration of the statue of Lincoln, the 14th instant. Thanks for the invitation, which a pressure upon my time will prevent me from accepting. I honor the memory of the great man to be commemorated. The sentiment he uttered (I love to quote it) will glow with increasing brightness down the ages, as long as public virtue is honored and there remains a reverence for practical Christianity: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in—to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and other nations."

May God help us to "strive on" till the consummation is fully attained.

With sincere respect, yours truly,

WM. STICKNEY.

LETTER FROM COLONEL FORNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1876.

MY DEAR MR. LANGSTON: I had the honor to receive, while in Washington last Saturday, your kind note, dated April 5, inviting me to be present at the inauguration ceremonies of the Lincoln statue, which will be unveiled in Lincoln park at 1 o'clock p. m., on the 14th inst., and it is a source of extreme regret that owing to other engagements I cannot join you and my fellow-citizens.

Strange enough, the 14th of April, 1865, was Good Friday, and the ceremony you propose eleven years afterwards also comes on Good Friday. Who can forget that fatal night? Have you ever thought that if the scenes in every household throughout our broad land, North and South, and indeed all over the civilized world, when the news of the death of our beloved President was proclaimed, could be repeated, they would make a volume of unequaled interest? There is hardly a man, woman or child living at that day, and still living, who cannot relate an experience unspeakably touching. Nothing that has been written or spoken during or since the war would be such a contribution to history as these individual experiences.

I recollect that I was in Richmond on that day, sent by dear Mr. Lincoln on a message of conciliation to the South; sent, in fact, by him to reorganize the closed printing offices in Virginia, and, with the aid of a Northern corps of editorial writers, to encourage the republication of the Southern newspapers in the interest of peace and forgiveness. Where you were that night or the next morning, a gloomy Saturday, would doubtless be a story worthy of your best eloquence. I have never talked about Mr. Lincoln's death in any company or in any place, whether in my own dear land or in far-off nations, without being impressed by some startling revelation of individual agony, or some novel dramatic incident connected with that event. Well, my dear sir, if we have not forgotten, and cannot forget how our great leader fell, so we must admit that the very manner of his martyrdom fixed and freshened his immortality through all time.

There have been many changes since; many prophecies fulfilled, and many prophecies destroyed, but there is no change marked in the broad history of mankind more remarkably than the change in the condition of the colored race between Friday, the 14th of April, 1865, and Friday, the 14th day of April, 1876, and I would rejoice in the opportunity to dwell upon the unparalleled revolution before the manumitted, mul-

titudes of the District of Columbia. As I rode through the broad streets of the National Capital last Saturday, just to enjoy the extraordinary improvements on Capitol Hill, where, during many years, I had resided, and then followed the new streets and avenues, which brought Georgetown and the Navy Yard into close neighborhood, and made of Georgetown a great city itself, the impression was left that the Government of no country in the world had such a capital as our own. But, incomparable as this experience was, nothing was so overwhelming as the difference between the colored man when Mr. Lincoln was killed and the present hour. Look at our courts, our jails, our poor-houses, our hospitals, and I can freely challenge contradiction when I say that there are fewer colored criminals, and fewer colored paupers than any other race in proportion to their numbers.

Then look at our churches and our school-houses, and I feel equal pride in asserting that there is at least as profound and active a religious sentiment among them as among any other people, and a ravenous thirst for intelligence without a parallel in civilization. These plain facts go further than speeches, but they prove beyond and above all, first, that freedom on this continent could not exist side by side with slavery; and second, that when slavery itself was destroyed, white freedom secured a closer and stronger hold upon the future; and this great Government, founded before on the sand, from that moment became an inherent and integral part of the rock of enduring truth. To have had anything to do with these events, to have contributed in however small a degree to such a result, is a recollection that I would not exchange for the recollection of anything in my past life; and if I were to die to-day I should desire to be remembered by nothing so much as that I helped to liberate the slave, to put arms in his hands, to perpetuate his liberty, to push him forward in the march of education, and to demand at all times and in all places that he should be in every respect the equal of every other man.

This sentiment, after years of obedience to the slave tyrants of the old Democratic party, became at last a profound conviction. Liberty comes from God, and as it can neither be conferred by man, so it cannot be withheld, and the right of the colored race to all the franchises of every other race could no more be denied than the right to air, light and water.

Most sincerely yours,

J. W. FORNEY.

J. M. LANGSTON, ESQ.

After the letter had been read, Prof. Langston said: "Miss Cordelia Ray, a young colored lady, a resident of the city of New York, has been invited to contribute a poem for this occasion. She accepted the invitation and furnished this production, which will now be read by Mr. William E. Matthews, of the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Matthews read the poem written for the occasion by Miss Ray, and entitled, "Lincoln," as follows:

To-day, O martyred chief! beneath the sun
 We would unveil thy form; to thee who won
 The applause of nations, for thy soul sincere,
 A living tribute we would offer here.
 'Twas thine not worlds to conquer, but men's hearts;
 To change to balm the sting of slavery's darts;
 In lowly charity thy joy to find,
 And open "gates of mercy on mankind."
 And so they come, the freed, with grateful gift,
 From whose sad path the shadows thou didst lift.

Eleven years have rolled their seasons round
 Since its most tragic close thy life-work found.
 Yet through the vistas of the vanished days
 We see thee still, responsive to our gaze
 As ever to thy country's solemn needs.
 Not regal coronets, but princely deeds
 Were thy chaste diadem; of truer worth
 Thy modest virtues than the gems of earth.
 Staunch, honest, fervent in the purest cause.
 Truth was thy guide; her mandates were thy laws.

Rare heroism; spirit purity;
 The storied Spartan's stern simplicity;
 Such moral strength as gleams like burnished gold
 Amid the doubts of men of weaker mold
 Were thine. Called in thy country's sorest hour,
 When brother knew not brother—mad for power—
 To guide the helm through bloody deeps of war,
 While distant nations gazed in anxious awe,
 Unflinching in the task, thou didst fulfill
 Thy mighty mission with a deathless will.

Born to a destiny the most sublime,
 Thou wert, O Lincoln! in the march of time.
 God bade thee pause—and bid the oppressed go free—
 Most glorious boon giv'n to humanity.

While Slavery ruled the land, what deeds were done!
 What tragedies enacted 'neath the sun!
 Her page is blurred with records of defeat—
 Of lives heroic lived in silence—meet
 For the world's praise—of woe, despair, and tears—
 The speechless agony of weary years!

Thou utterest the word, and Freedom fair
 Rang her sweet bells on the clear winter air;
 She waved her magic wand, and lo! from far
 A long procession came! with many a scar.
 Their brows were wrinkled—in the bitter strife,
 Full many had said their sad farewell to life.
 But on they hasten'd—free—their shackles gone—
 The aged, young—e'en infancy was borne
 To offer unto thee loud pæons of praise—
 Their happy tribute after saddest days.

A race set free! The deed brought joy and light!
 It bade calm justice from her sacred height,
 When faith, and hope, and courage slowly waned,
 Unfurl the stars and stripes at last unstained!
 The nations rolled acclaim from sea to sea,
 And Heaven's vaults rang with Freedom's harmony.
 The angels 'mid the amaranths must have hush'd
 Their chanted cadence, as upward rush'd
 The hymn sublime; and as the echoes pealed
 God's ceaseless benison the action sealed.

As now we dedicate this shaft to thee,
 True champion! in all humility
 And solemn earnestness, we would erect
 A monument invisible, undecked,
 Save by our allied purpose to be true
 To Freedom's loftiest precepts, so that through
 The fiercest contest we may walk secure,
 Fixed on foundations that may still endure
 When granite shall have crumbled to decay,
 And generations passed from earth away.

Exalted patriot! illustrious chief!
 Thy life's immortal work compels belief.
 To-day in radiance thy virtues shine,
 And how can we a fitting garland twine?
 Thy crown most glorious is a ransomed race!
 High on our country's scroll we fondly trace

In lines of fadeless light that softly blend ;
 Emancipation, hero, martyr, friend !
 While Freedom may her holy sceptre claim,
 The world shall echo with "Our Lincoln's" name.

Professor Langston then introduced the orator of the day, Hon. Frederick Douglass, with the following words: "I experience especial pleasure in introducing to you the orator of the occasion, the Hon. Frederick Douglass."

Mr. Douglass was received with applause. During the delivery of the oration the approbation of the hearers was manifested in many ways, and he was frequently interrupted with applause. This address was as follows :

ORATION OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I warmly congratulate you upon the highly interesting object which has caused you to assemble in such numbers and spirit as you have to-day. This occasion is in some respects remarkable. Wise and thoughtful men of our race, who shall come after us, and study the lessons of our history in the United States, who shall survey the long and dreary space over which we have traveled, who shall count the links in the great chain of events by which we have reached our present position, will make a note of this occasion—they will think of it, and with a sense of manly pride and complacency. I congratulate you also upon the very favorable circumstances in which we meet to-day. They are high, inspiring and uncommon. They lend grace, glory and significance to the object for which we have met. Nowhere else in this great country, with its uncounted towns and cities, uncounted wealth, and immeasurable territory extending from sea to sea, could conditions be found more favorable to the success of this occasion than here. We stand to-day at the national centre to perform something like a national act, an act which is to go into history, and we are here where every pulsation of the national heart can be heard, felt and reciprocated. A thousand wires, fed with thought and winged with lightning, put us in instantaneous communication with the loyal and true men all over the country. Few facts could better illustrate the vast and wonderful change which has taken place in our condition as a people, than the fact of our assembling here for the purpose we have to-day. Harmless, beautiful, proper and praiseworthy as this demonstration is, I cannot forget that no such

demonstration would have been tolerated here twenty years ago. The spirit of slavery and barbarism, which still lingers to blight and destroy in some dark and distant parts of our country, would have made our assembling here to-day the signal and excuse for opening upon us all the flood-gates of wrath and violence. That we are here in peace to-day is a compliment and credit to American civilization, and a prophecy of still greater national enlightenment and progress in the future. I refer to the past not in malice, for this is no day for malice, but simply to place more distinctly in front the gratifying and glorious change which has come both to our white fellow-citizens and ourselves, and to congratulate all upon the contrast between now and then, the new dispensation of freedom with its thousand blessings to both races, and the old dispensation of slavery with its ten thousand evils to both races—white and black. In view then, of the past, the present and the future, with the long and dark history of our bondage behind us, and with liberty, progress and enlightenment before us, I again congratulate you upon this auspicious day and hour.

Friends and fellow-citizens: The story of our presence here is soon and easily told. We are here in the District of Columbia; here in the city of Washington, the most luminous point of American territory—a city recently transformed and made beautiful in its body and in its spirit; we are here, in the place where the ablest and best men of the country are sent to devise the policy, enact the laws and shape the destiny of the Republic; we are here, with the stately pillars and majestic dome of the Capitol of the nation looking down upon us; we are here with the broad earth freshly adorned with the foliage and flowers of spring for our church, and all races, colors and conditions of men for our congregation; in a word, we are here to express, as best we may, by appropriate forms and ceremonies, our grateful sense of the vast, high and pre-eminent services rendered to ourselves, to our race, to our country and to the whole world, by Abraham Lincoln.

The sentiment that brings us here to-day is one of the noblest that can stir and thrill the human heart. It has crowned and made glorious the high places of all civilized nations, with the grandest and most enduring works of art, designed to illustrate characters and perpetuate the memories of great public men. It is the sentiment which from year to year adorns with fragrant and beautiful flowers the graves of our loyal, brave, and patriotic soldiers who fell in defense of the Union and liberty. It is the sentiment of gratitude and appreciation, which often, in the presence of many who hear me, has filled yonder

heights of Arlington with the eloquence of eulogy and the sublime enthusiasm of poetry and song; a sentiment which can never die while the Republic lives. For the first time in the history of our people, and in the history of the whole American people, we join in this high worship and march conspicuously in the line of this time-honored custom. First things are always interesting, and this is one of our first things. It is the first time that, in this form and manner, we have sought to do honor to any American great man, however deserving and illustrious. I commend the fact to notice. Let it be told in every part of the Republic; let men of all parties and opinions hear it; let those who despise us, not less than those who respect us, know that now and here, in the spirit of liberty, loyalty, and gratitude, let it be known everywhere and by everybody who takes an interest in human progress and in the amelioration of the condition of mankind, that in the presence and with the approval of the members of the American House of Representatives, reflecting the general sentiment of the country; that in the presence of that august body, the American Senate, representing the highest intelligence and the calmest judgment of the country; in presence of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice of the United States, to whose decisions we all patriotically bow; in the presence and under the steady eye of the honored and trusted President of the United States, we, the colored people, newly emancipated and rejoicing in our blood-bought freedom, near the close of the first century in the life of this Republic, have now and here unveiled, set apart, and dedicated a monument of enduring granite, and bronze, in every line, feature, and figure of which the men of this generation may read—and those of after-coming generations may read—something of the exalted character and great works of Abraham Lincoln, the first martyr President of the United States.

Fellow citizens: In what we have said and done to-day, and in what we may say and do hereafter, we disclaim everything like arrogance and assumption. We claim for ourselves no superior devotion to the character, history and memory of the illustrious name whose monument we have here dedicated to-day. We fully comprehend the relation of Abraham Lincoln, both to ourselves and the white people of the United States. Truth is proper and beautiful at all times and in all places, and it is never more proper and beautiful in any case than when speaking of a great public man whose example is likely to be commended for honor and imitation long after his departure to the solemn shades, the silent continents of eternity. It must be admitted,

truth compels me to admit, even here in the presence of the monument we have erected to his memory. Abraham Lincoln was not, in the fullest sense of the word, either our man or our model. In his interests, in his associations, in his habits of thought, and in his prejudices, he was a white man. He was pre-eminently the white man's President, entirely devoted to the welfare of white men. He was ready and willing at any time during the first years of his administration to deny, postpone and sacrifice the rights of humanity in the colored people, to promote the welfare of the white people of this country. In all his education of feelings he was an American of the Americans.

He came into the Presidential chair upon one principle alone, namely, opposition to the extension of slavery. His arguments in furtherance of this policy had their motive and mainspring in his patriotic devotion to the interests of his own race. To protect, defend and perpetuate slavery in the States where it existed, Abraham Lincoln was not less ready than any other President to draw the sword of the nation. He was ready to execute all the supposed constitutional guarantees of the Constitution in favor of the slave system anywhere inside the Slave States. He was willing to pursue, recapture and send back the fugitive slave to his master, and to suppress a slave rising for liberty, though his guilty master were already in arms against the Government. The race to which we belong were not the special objects of his consideration. Knowing this, I concede to you, my white fellow-citizens, a pre-eminence in this worship at once full and supreme. First, midst and last you and yours were the object of his deepest affection and his most earnest solicitude. You are the children of Abraham Lincoln. We are at best only his step-children, children by adoption, children by force of circumstances and necessity. To you it especially belongs to sound his praises, to preserve and perpetuate his memory, to multiply his statues, to hang his pictures on your walls, and commend his example, for to you he was a great and glorious friend and benefactor. Instead of supplanting you at this altar we would exhort you to build high his monuments; let them be of the most costly material, of the most costly workmanship; let their forms be symmetrical, beautiful and perfect; let their bases be upon solid rocks, and their summits lean against the unchanging blue overhanging sky, and let them endure forever! But while in the abundance of your wealth and in the fullness of your just and patriotic devotion you do all this, we entreat you to despise not the humble offering we this

day unveil to view ; for while Abraham Lincoln saved for you a country, he delivered us from a bondage, according to Jefferson, one hour of which was worse than ages of the oppression your fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.

Fellow-citizens : Ours is a new-born zeal and devotion, a thing of the hour. The name of Abraham Lincoln was near and dear to our hearts, in the darkest and most perilous hours of the Republic. We were no more ashamed of him when shrouded in clouds of darkness, of doubt and defeat than when crowned with victory, honor and glory. Our faith in him was often taxed and strained to the uttermost, but it never failed. When he tarried long in the mountain ; when he strangely told us that we were the cause of the war ; when he still more strangely told us to leave the land in which we were born ; when he refused to employ our arms in defense of the Union ; when, after accepting our services as colored soldiers, he refused to retaliate when we were murdered as colored prisoners ; when he told us he would save the Union if he could with slavery ; when he revoked the proclamation of emancipation of General Fremont ; when he refused to remove the commander of the Army of the Potomac, who was more zealous in his efforts to protect slavery than suppress rebellion ; when we saw this, and more, we were at times stunned, grieved and greatly bewildered ; but our hearts believed while they ached and bled. Nor was this, even at that time, a blind and unreasoning superstition. Despite the mist and haze that surrounded him ; despite the tumult, the hurry and confusion of the hour, we were able to take a comprehensive view of Abraham Lincoln, and to make reasonable allowance for the circumstances of his position. We saw him, measured him, and estimated him ; not by stray utterances to injudicious and tedious delegations, who often tried his patience ; not by isolated facts torn from their connection ; not by any partial and imperfect glimpses, caught at inopportune moments ; but by a broad survey, in the light of the stern logic of great events—and in view of that divinity which shapes our ends, rough hew them as we will, we came to the conclusion that the hour and the man of our redemption had met in the person of Abraham Lincoln. It mattered little to us what language he might employ upon special occasions ; it mattered little to us, when we fully knew him, whether he was swift or slow in his movements ; it was enough for us that Abraham Lincoln was at the head of a great movement, and was in living and earnest sympathy with that movement, which, in the nature of things, must go on till slavery should be utterly and forever

abolished in the United States. When, therefore, it shall be asked what we have to do with the memory of Abraham Lincoln, or what Abraham Lincoln had to do with us, the answer is ready, full and complete. Though he loved Cæsar less than Rome, though the Union was more to him than our freedom or our future, under his wise and beneficent rule we saw ourselves gradually lifted from the depths of slavery to the heights of liberty and manhood; under his wise and beneficent rule, and by measures approved and vigorously pressed by him, we saw that the handwriting of ages, in the form of prejudice and proscription was rapidly fading away from the face of our whole country; under his rule, and in due time, about as soon after all as the country could tolerate the strange spectacle, we saw our brave sons and brothers laying off the rags of bondage, and being clothed all over in the blue uniforms of the soldiers of the United States; under his rule we saw two hundred thousand of our dark and dusky people responding to the call of Abraham Lincoln, and, with muskets on their shoulders and eagles on their buttons, timing their high footsteps to liberty and union under the national flag; under his rule we saw the independence of the black Republic of Hayti, the special object of slaveholding aversion and horror fully recognized, and her minister, a colored gentleman, duly received here in the city of Washington; under his rule we saw the internal slave trade which so long disgraced the nation abolished, and slavery abolished in the District of Columbia; under his rule we saw for the first time the law enforced against the foreign slave trade and the first slave-trader hanged, like any other pirate or murderer; under his rule and his inspiration we saw the Confederate States, based upon the idea that our race must be slaves, and slaves forever, battered to pieces and scattered to the four winds; under his rule, and in the fullness of time, we saw Abraham Lincoln, after giving the slaveholders three months of grace in which to save their hateful slave system, penning the immortal paper which, though special in its language, was general in its principles and effect, making slavery forever impossible in the United States. Though we waited long, we saw all this and more.

Can any colored man, or any white man friendly to the freedom of all men, ever forget the night which followed the first day of January, 1863? When the world was to see if Abraham Lincoln would prove to be as good as his word? I shall never forget that memorable night, when in a distant city I waited and watched at a public meeting, with three thousand others not less anxious than myself, for the word of

deliverance which we have heard read to-day. Nor shall I ever forget the outburst of joy and thanksgiving that rent the air when the lightning brought to us the emancipation. In that happy hour we forgot all delay, and forgot all tardiness, forgot that the President had bribed the rebels to lay down their arms by a promise to withhold the bolt which would smite the slave system with destruction; and we were thenceforward willing to allow the President all the latitude of time, phraseology, and every honorable device that statesmanship might require for the achievement of a great and beneficent measure of liberty and progress.

Fellow-citizens, there is little necessity on this occasion to speak at length and critically of this great and good man, and of his high mission in the world. That ground has been fully occupied and completely covered both here and elsewhere. The whole field of fact and fancy has been gleaned and garnered. Any man can say things that are true of Abraham Lincoln, but no man can say anything new of Abraham Lincoln. His personal traits and public acts are better known to the American people than are those of any other man of his age. He was a mystery to no man who saw him and heard him. Though high in position, the humblest could approach him and feel at home in his presence. Though deep, he was transparent; though strong, he was gentle; though decided and pronounced in his convictions, he was tolerant towards those who differed from him, and patient under reproaches.

Even those who only knew him through his public utterances obtained a tolerably clear idea of his character and his personality. The image of the man went out with his words, and those who read him knew him. I have said that President Lincoln was a white man, and shared the prejudices common to his countrymen towards the colored race. Looking back to his times and to the condition of the country, this unfriendly feeling on his part may safely be set down as one element of his wonderful success in organizing the loyal American people for the tremendous conflict before them, and bringing them safely through that conflict. His great mission was to accomplish two things; first, to save his country from dismemberment and ruin, and second, to free his country from the great crime of slavery. To do one or the other, or both, he must have the earnest sympathy and the powerful co-operation of his loyal fellow-countrymen. Without this primary and essential condition to success, his efforts must have been vain and utterly fruitless. Had he put the abolition of slavery before the sal-

vation of the Union, he would have inevitably driven from him a powerful class of American people, and rendered resistance to rebellion impossible. Viewed from the genuine abolition ground, Mr. Lincoln seemed tardy, cold, dull, and indifferent; but measuring him by the sentiment of his country, a sentiment he was bound as a statesman to consult, he was swift, zealous, radical, and determined. Though Mr. Lincoln shared the prejudices of his white fellow-countrymen against the negro, it is hardly necessary to say that in his heart of hearts he loathed and hated slavery. He was willing while the South was loyal that it should have its pound of flesh, because he thought it was so nominated in the bond, but further than this no earthly power could make him go.

Fellow-citizens, whatever else in this world may be partial, unjust and uncertain, *time! time!* is impartial, just and certain in its actions. In the realm of mind, as well as in the realm of matter, it is a great worker, and often works wonders. The honest and comprehensive statesman, clearly discerning the needs of his country, and earnestly endeavoring to do his whole duty, though covered and blistered with reproaches, may safely leave his course to the silent judgment of time. Few great public men have ever been the victims of fiercer denunciation than Abraham Lincoln was during his administration. He was often wounded in the house of his friends. Reproaches came thick and fast upon him from within and from without, and from opposite quarters. He was assailed by abolitionists; he was assailed by slaveholders; he was assailed by men who were for peace at any price; he was assailed by those who were for a more vigorous prosecution of the war; he was assailed for not making the war an abolition war; and he was most bitterly assailed for making the war an abolition war. But now behold the change; the judgment of the present hour is, that taking him for all in all, measuring the tremendous magnitude of the work before him, considering the necessary means to ends, and surveying the end from the beginning, infinite wisdom has seldom sent any man into the world better fitted for his mission than was Abraham Lincoln. His birth; his training, and his natural endowments, both mental and physical, were strongly in his favor. Born and reared among the lowly, a stranger to wealth and luxury, compelled to grapple single-handed with the flintiest hardships from tender youth to sturdy manhood, he grew strong in the manly and heroic qualities demanded by the great mission to which he was called by the votes of his countrymen. The hard condition of his early life, which would have depressed and broken

down weaker men, only gave greater life, vigor and buoyancy to the heroic spirit of Abraham Lincoln. He was ready for any kind and any quality of work. What other young men dreaded in the shape of toil, he took hold of with the utmost cheerfulness.

A spade, a rake, a hoe,
 A pick-axe or a bill;
 A hook to reap, a scythe to mow,
 A flail, or what you will.

All day long he could split heavy rails in the woods, and half the night long he could study his English grammar by the uncertain flare and glare of the light made by a pine knot. He was at home on the land with his axe, with his maul, with gluts and his wedges; and he was equally at home on water, with his oars, with his poles, with his planks and with his boathooks. And whether in his flatboat on the Mississippi river, or at the fireside of his frontier cabin, he was a man of work. A son of toil himself he was linked in brotherly sympathy with the sons of toil in every loyal part of the Republic. This very fact gave him tremendous power with the American people, and materially contributed not only to selecting him to the Presidency, but in sustaining his administration of the Government.

Upon his inauguration as President of the United States, an office even where assumed under the most favorable conditions, it is fitted to tax and strain the largest abilities, Abraham Lincoln was met by a tremendous pressure. He was called upon not merely to administer the Government, but to decide, in the face of terrible odds, the fate of the Republic. A formidable rebellion rose in his path before him; the Union was already practically dissolved. His country was torn and rent asunder at the centre. Hostile enemies were already organized against the Republic, armed with the munitions of war which the Republic had provided for its own defense. The tremendous question for him to decide was whether his country should survive the crisis and flourish or be dismembered and perish. His predecessor in office had already decided the question in favor of national dismemberment, by denying it the right of self-defense and self-preservation.

Happily for the country, happily for you and for me, the judgment of James Buchanan, the patrician, was not the judgment of Abraham Lincoln, the plebeian. He brought his strong common sense, sharpened in the school of adversity, to bear upon the question. He did

not hesitate, he did not doubt, he did not falter, but at once resolved at whatever peril, at whatever cost, the union of the States should be preserved. A patriot himself, his faith was firm and unwavering in the patriotism of his countrymen. Timid men said before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration that we had seen the last President of the United States. A voice in influential quarters said let the Union slide. Some said that a Union maintained by the sword was worthless. Others said a rebellion of 8,000,000 cannot be suppressed. But in the midst of all this tumult and timidity, and against all this Abraham Lincoln was clear in his duty, and had an oath in heaven. He calmly and bravely heard the voice of doubt and fear all around him, but he had an oath in heaven, and there was not power enough on earth to make this honest boatman, backwoodsman and broad-handed splitter of rails evade or violate that sacred oath. He had not been schooled in the ethics of slavery; his plain life favored his love of truth. He had not been taught that treason and perjury were the proofs of honor and honesty. His moral training was against his saying one thing when he meant another. The trust which Abraham Lincoln had of himself and in the people was surprising and grand, but it was also enlightened and well founded. He knew the American people better than they knew themselves, and his truth was based upon his knowledge.

Had Abraham Lincoln died from any of the numerous ills to which flesh is heir; had he reached that good old age to which his vigorous constitution and his temperate habits gave promise; had he been permitted to see the end of his great work; had the solemn curtain of death come down but gradually, we should still have been smitten with a heavy grief and treasured his name lovingly. But dying as he did die, by the red hand of violence; killed, assassinated, taken off without warning, not because of personal hate, for no man who knew Abraham Lincoln could hate him, but because of his fidelity to Union and liberty, he is doubly dear to us, and will be precious forever.

Fellow-citizens, I end as I began, with congratulations. We have done a good work for our race to-day. In doing honor to the memory of our friend and liberator we have been doing highest honor to ourselves and those who come after us. We have been fastening ourselves to a name and fame imperishable and immortal. We have also been defending ourselves from a blighting slander. When now it shall be said that the colored man is sculless; that he has no appreciation of benefits or benefactors; when the foul reproach of ingratitude is hurled

at us, and it is attempted to scourge us beyond the range of human brotherhood, we may calmly point to the monument we have this day erected to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

When Mr. Douglass concluded the band played "Sicilian Vespers," and the exercises were closed by Rev. J. P. Newman, who pronounced the benediction.

The procession was re-formed, and the great crowd of people left the grounds and poured into the streets. The procession returned along Tenth street southeast to Pennsylvania avenue, to B street, to First street northwest, to Indiana avenue, to City Hall. After counter-marching in front of the City Hall the line was disbanded.

(COPY PETITION.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1876.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

The undersigned, your petitioners, respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that on the 14th day of April next, the same being the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the *District of Columbia*, and the anniversary of the assassination of him whose memory we seek to perpetuate, a monument erected by the Freedmen of the country to the memory of *Abraham Lincoln*, in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C., will be inaugurated with appropriate ceremonies.

To the end that the ceremonies shall be such as to worthily represent the sentiments of gratitude felt by the people for the great event to be celebrated; and that the ceremonies may properly express the feelings of affection of the people for the memory of the martyr President, *Abraham Lincoln*, and that every one desiring may have an opportunity of enjoying the exercises, your petitioners humbly beg your honorable bodies to grant, by joint resolution, a general holiday to all persons employed in the several Departments of the Government in this city, on said fourteenth day of April next, and as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c., &c.

On behalf of Committee of Arrangements.

J. M. LANGSTON,
JOHN F. COOK,
JOHN H. BROOKS,
JOHN P. SAMPSON,
SOLOMON G. BROWN.

(COPY JOINT RESOLUTION.)

WHEREAS : On the fourteenth day of April next, a statue, secured by the contributions of the Freedmen of the country, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, will be unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, in Lincoln Park, Washington City, District of Columbia :

And Whereas : All persons desiring, to do so should be given the opportunity of attending such exercises, thus by their presence honoring the memory of our martyred President, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, that all persons employed in the various Departments of the Government, situated in the District of Columbia, be granted a general holiday on said fourteenth day of April, 1876.

